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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/658,668	09/09/2003	Qi Xiang	039153-0675	1996
23392	7590	12/10/2004	EXAMINER	
FOLEY & LARDNER 2029 CENTURY PARK EAST SUITE 3500 LOS ANGELES, CA 90067			TRINH, HOA B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2814	

DATE MAILED: 12/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/658,668	XIANG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Vikki H Trinh	2814

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-13 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____. is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 14-32 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____. is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____. are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____. is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited-(PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-13, drawn to a device, classified in class 257, subclass 345.
 - II. Claims 14-32, drawn to a method of making, classified in class 438, subclass 151.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

2. Inventions II and I are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the product as claimed can be made by another materially different process such that the process does not need to include the step of forming an additional dielectric layer on a silicon carbide layer.
3. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.
4. During a telephone conversation with Mr. Ron Coslick on Dec 02, 2004, a provisional election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of Group II, claims 14-32. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 1-13 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.
5. It is suggested that in response to this Office Action claims 1-13 should be canceled.

6. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Felker et al. (hereinafter Felker) (6,508,948).

As to claim 14, Felker discloses a method of making a semiconductor device having the steps of forming a silicon substrate 12 (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 3-5; col. 6, lines 61-62); forming a dielectric layer 22 on the substrate (col. 7, lines 1-5), forming a silicon carbide layer of the dielectric layer (col. 6, line 64; col. 7, lines 1-5); and forming a second dielectric layer 22 (col. 6, line 64, col. 7, lines 1-5) on the silicon carbide layer.

As to claim 15, the dielectric layer 22 and the silicon carbide layer are bonded together (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 3-5).

As to claims 16-17, the second dielectric layer may be a silicon oxide formed on a semiconductor layer such as a silicon layer (col. 4, lines 3-5).

As to claim 18, the semiconductor layer may be a silicon germanium (col. 7, line 3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Felker, as applied to claim 18 above.

Felker discloses the invention substantially as claimed. However, Felker does not explicitly teach the specific composition of the silicon germanium compound. Nevertheless, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the composition of SiGe compound of Felker with the specific range for the composition of the SiGe, since it is a *prima facie* obvious to an artisan for optimization and experimentation to specify the range, as claimed, for the composition of SiGe because applicants have not yet established any criticality for the range.

Note that the specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed dimensions of any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is aid to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon another variable recited in a claim, the applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. (*In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990).)

7. Claims 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Felker, as applied to claim 14 above, in view of Maa et al. (hereinafter Maa) (6,562,703).

Felker teaches a method of forming a SOI substrate having a semiconductor substrate 12 (fig. 1) with layers 22 (fig. 1) formed on the substrate. The layers are made from silicon oxide, silicon carbide, silicon nitride, silicon germanium, and silicon (fig. 1, col. 7, lines 1-5).

However, Felker does not explicitly disclose that a hydrogen implanted region is included in the semiconductor layer.

Maa discloses a method of forming a semiconductor device. The method includes the steps of forming a Si substrate 102 (fig. 1); forming a silicon layer 104 (fig. 1); forming a semiconductor layer 106, $\text{Si}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x$ where x varies from .2-.3 (col. 3, lines 15); forming a silicon

oxide layer 107 ; implanting a hydrogen 108 (fig. 1; col. 2, line 8); and implanting additional semiconductor layer 114 and dielectric layer 116 (fig. 1).

Felker and Maa are in the same field of forming a SOI substrate in a semiconductor device.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the semiconductor layer of Felker with a hydrogen implanted region, as taught by Maa, so as to provide a smooth and relaxed film for use in high speed FET applications (Maa, col. 1, lines 55-59).

Note that Maa discloses an overlapping range for the SiGe composition.

8. Claims 21-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hu et al. (hereinafter Hu) (6,413,802) in view of Felker.

Hu discloses a method for forming a SOI device. The method includes the steps of forming a SOI substrate 10 (fig. 2B) with a dielectric layer 12, a semiconductor layer 14 and a dielectric layer 16 (fig. 2B) and a semiconductor layer 18 (fig. 2B). The method also includes the steps of patterning a FinFET body 34 (fig. 2B) from the semiconductor layer, wherein the FinFET has a source (fig. 3) and a drain region (fig. 3) joined by a channel (fig. 3); forming a gate (fig. 2F) around the channel (fig. 2F); and forming a gate insulator 32 (fig. 3) around at least a channel region (fig. 3).

However, Hu does not explicitly teach that the method includes a silicon carbide layer.

Felker teaches a method of forming a SOI substrate having a semiconductor substrate 12 (fig. 1) with layers 22 (fig. 1) formed on the substrate. The layers are made from silicon oxide, silicon carbide, silicon nitride, silicon, and silicon germanium (fig. 1, col. 7, lines 1-5).

Hu and Felker are in the same field of making a SOI substrate in a semiconductor device.

Therefore, as to claims 21-22 and 25-26, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Hu with a silicon carbide layer, as taught by Felker, so as to provide an alternative layer material on the SOI substrate.

As to claim 23, although Felker does not explicitly teach that the composition of SiGe. Nevertheless, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the composition of SiGe compound of Felker with the specific range for the composition of the SiGe, since it is a *prima facie* obvious to an artisan for optimization and experimentation to specify the range, as claimed, for the composition of SiGe because applicants have not yet established any criticality for the range.

Note that the specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed dimensions of any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is aid to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon another variable recited in a claim, the applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. (*In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990).)

As to claim 24, Hu discloses that the strained silicon is grown on the FinFET body prior to the gate insulator 44 (col. 4, line 35, and col. 5, lines 2-6).

9. Claims 27-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over White, Jr. et al. (hereinafter White) (6,130,102) in view of Felker.

White discloses a method for forming a SOI device. The method includes the steps of forming a SOI substrate 12 (fig. 5, col. 3, line 30) with a dielectric layer 18, a semiconductor layer 20, and a dielectric layer 28 (fig. 5) . Furthermore, the method comprises the steps of forming shallow trench isolations (col. 3, lines 34-45, and fig. 5) that extend through the semiconductor material 12 to the dielectric layer 14 and define an active region of the substrate; and forming a MOSFET in the active region (fig. 5).

However, White does not explicitly teach that the method includes a silicon carbide layer.

Felker teaches a method of forming a SOI substrate having a semiconductor substrate 12 (fig. 1) with layers 22 (fig. 1) formed on the substrate. The layers are made from silicon oxide, silicon carbide, silicon nitride, silicon, and silicon germanium (fig. 1, col. 7, lines 1-5).

White and Felker are in the same field of making a SOI substrate in a semiconductor device.

Therefore, as to claims 27-28 and 30-32, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of White with a silicon carbide layer, as taught by Felker, so as to provide an alternative layer material on the SOI substrate.

As to claim 29, although Felker does not explicitly teach that the composition of SiGe. Nevertheless, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the composition of SiGe compound of Felker with the specific range for the composition of the SiGe, since it is a *prima facie* obvious to an artisan for optimization and experimentation to specify the range, as claimed, for the composition of SiGe because applicants have not yet established any criticality for the range.

Note that the specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed dimensions of any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is ~~aid~~ to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon another variable recited in a claim, the applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. (In re Woodruff, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990).)

Conclusion

Clark et al. (6,6359,209) teaches a FinFET having a strained silicon layer.

Kobayashi (6,806,532) and Krishnam et al. (6,613,643) teach hydrogen implantation in the insulator of an SOI device.

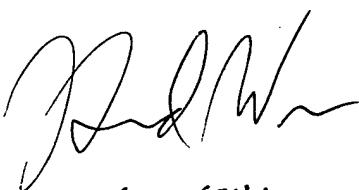
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Vikki Trinh whose telephone number is (571) 272-1719. The Examiner can normally be reached from Monday-Friday, 9:00 AM - 5:30 PM Eastern Time. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Mr. Wael Fahmy, can be reached at (571) 272-1705. The office fax number is 703-872-9306.

Any request for information regarding to the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Also, status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. In addition, status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. If you have questions pertaining to the Private PAIR system, please contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free).

Lastly, paper copies of cited U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications will cease to be mailed to applicants with Office actions as of June 2004. Paper copies of foreign patents and non-patent literature will continue to be included with office actions. These cited U.S. patents and patent application publications are available for download via the Office's PAIR. As an alternate source, all U.S. patents and patent application publications are available on the USPTO web site (www.uspto.gov), from the Office of Public Records and from commercial sources. Applicants are referred to the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at

<http://www.uspto.gov/ebc/index.html> or 1-866-217-9197 for information on this policy. Requests to restart a period for response due to a missing U.S. patent or patent application publications will not be granted.

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